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Resolute Bank

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Deborah Schick, individually and on  
behalf of a class of all persons and  
entities similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

FDIC as Receiver for Resolute Bank  
and John Doe Corporation d/b/a  
Reverse Mortgage Savings Center,

Defendant.

No. CV-19-02218-PHX-DLR

**MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT  
FOR LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER  
JURISDICTION**

FDIC as Receiver for Resolute Bank,

Cross-Claimant,

v.

Five Business Solutions,

Cross-Defendant.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver of Resolute Bank (“FDIC-R Resolute”), by its attorney, Gregory P. Gillis of Sacks Tierney P.A., pursuant to Rules 12(b)(1) and (6) Federal Rules of Civil Procedures, respectfully requests this Court to dismiss with prejudice Plaintiff’s Complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. In support of its Motion, the FDIC-R Resolute states:

**BACKGROUND FACTS**

1. On or about April 5, 2019, the Plaintiff, Deborah Schick (“Schick”) filed her

1 Class Action Complaint (“Complaint”) against Resolute Bank alleging claims of violation  
2 of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”), 47 U.S.C. § 227.

3 2. On May 3, 2019 Resolute Bank filed an Answer and Cross-Claim against  
4 Five Business Solutions.

5 3. On October 25, 2019, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”)  
6 closed Resolute Bank, placed its assets into receivership, and appointed the Federal Deposit  
7 Insurance Corporation as its Receiver. The FDIC accepted the appointment as Receiver for  
8 Resolute Bank (“FDIC-R Resolute”) pursuant to Section 1821(c)(3)(A) of the Financial  
9 Institutions, Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (“FIRREA”). 12 U.S.C. §  
10 1821(c)(3)(A).

11 4. On December 4, 2019 the Court issued an order granting the FDIC-R  
12 Resolute’s Motion to Substitute Counsel and on December 12, 2019 the Court issued an  
13 order granting the FDIC-R Resolute’s Motion to substitute the FDIC-R Resolute as the  
14 defendant in place of the failed financial institution.

15 5. Pursuant to statute, the FDIC-R Resolute set January 29, 2020 as the last day  
16 for creditors to file administrative claims with the FDIC-R Resolute. (“Claims Bar Date”).  
17 12 U.S.C. § 1821(3)(B); Declaration of Donald G. Grieser in Support of FDIC-R  
18 Resolute’s Motion to Dismiss Complaint (“Grieser Declaration” ¶¶) attached hereto as Ex A.  
19 A Notice to Creditors and Depositors of Resolute Bank, Maumee, Ohio, prepared by the  
20 FDIC-R Resolute was published by The Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, Ohio, in *The Blade*  
21 newspaper on October 31, 2019, December 4, 2019 and January 2, 2020 notifying the  
22 general public that Resolute Bank was closed by the OCC, the FDIC was appointed its  
23 receiver, and all creditors having claims against the failed institution must submit their  
24 claims, with proof thereof, to the FDIC-R Resolute on or before January 29, 2020. (Grieser  
25 Decl. ¶ 6 and Ex. 1)

26 6. On November 1, 2019, FDIC-R Resolute mailed Schick, care of her attorney  
27 in this case, a Notice to Discovered Claimant to Present Proof of Claim together with filing  
28 instructions and a form Proof of Claim to be completed and returned to the FDIC-R

1 Resolute along with documentary proof of any amount requested by Schick to be paid to  
2 her by FDIC-R Resolute. (Grieser Decl. ¶ 7 and Ex. 2)

3 7. According to the FDIC-R Resolute's records, Schick did not file an  
4 administrative claim with the FDIC-R Resolute prior to the Claims Bar Date or at any time  
5 thereafter. (Grieser Decl. ¶ 9).

6 8. The FDIC-R Resolute now moves for dismissal of Plaintiff's Complaint  
7 based on Schick's failure to comply with the mandatory receivership administrative claims  
8 process by failing to file a claim with the FDIC-R Resolute. Consequently, Schick is now  
9 statutorily barred from asserting any claims in any forum against the FDIC-R Resolute. 12  
10 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6)(B)(ii).

#### 11 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

##### 12 **I. Schick Was Required To Exhaust The Administrative Claims Process** 13 **Mandated By FIRREA As A Prerequisite To Continuing This Lawsuit.**

14 As an important part of the comprehensive scheme for winding up failed financial  
15 institutions such as Resolute Bank, FIRREA establishes a mandatory administrative review  
16 process ("Administrative Claims Process"), i.e., standardized procedures that creditors of  
17 failed depository institutions are required to follow in seeking recovery from a receivership  
18 estate for pre-closing claims against the failed institution and post-closing claims against  
19 the receiver or the receiver's assets. These procedures for the orderly and efficient  
20 processing of claims are set forth in Sections 1821(d) of FIRREA at 12 U.S.C. §  
21 1821(d)(3)-(13). In order to assert or continue a claim against the assets of a failed  
22 institution like Resolute Bank, a claimant must first comply with this Administrative  
23 Claims Process. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6)(B) This procedure applies without regard to  
24 whether a lawsuit seeking to enforce a claim was initiated prior to the appointment of the  
25 Receiver. See *Marquis v. F.D.I.C.*, 965 F.2d 1148, 1151 (1st Cir. 1992).

26 The 9th Circuit has recently said FIRREA was enacted:

27 "in an effort to prevent the collapse of the [savings and loan] industry in the  
28 late 1980s." *Rundgren*, 760 F.3d at 1060 (internal quotation marks omitted).  
"[T]o enable the federal government to respond swiftly and effectively to the

declining financial condition of the nation's banks and savings institutions," FIRREA granted "the FDIC, as receiver, broad powers to determine claims asserted against failed banks." *Henderson v. Bank of New Eng.* 986 D. 31d, 320(9th Cir. 1993).

To that end, FIRREA "provides detailed procedures to allow the FDIC to consider certain claims against the receivership estate" *Benson v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, 673 F.3d 1207, 1211 (9th Cir. 2012). "The comprehensive claims process allows the FDIC to ensure the assets of a failed institution are distributed fairly and promptly among those with valid claims against the institution, and to expeditiously wind up the affairs of failed bank without unduly burdening the District Courts." *Rundgren*, 760 F.3d at 1060 (internal citations omitted)

*Shaw v. Bank of Am. Corp.*, 946 F.3d 533, 533 (9th Cir. 2019).

The FIRREA Administrative Claims Process requires that all claims against a failed financial institution be submitted to the FDIC, as receiver, by the Claims Bar Date. The Claims Bar Date is the deadline by which anyone with a claim against a failed bank must present such claims, and proof therefor, to the FDIC-R Resolute for initial review. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(3)(B), (5)(C).

Once a claim is received, the FDIC-R Resolute then has 180 days within which to either allow or disallow the claim. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(5)(A). If the FDIC-R Resolute disallows the claim as not proven to the satisfaction of the Receiver, or refuses to respond within the 180-day period, a claimant is then given 60 days to seek additional judicial review in federal district court. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6)(A). The FDIC as Receiver may consider claims filed after the claims bar date only if: (1) the claimant declares and provides proof that he/she did not receive notice of the appointment of the receiver in time to file a claim by the Claims Bar Date, and (2) the claim is filed in time to permit payment of the claim. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(5)(C)(ii). Unless the FDIC as Receiver grants a late-filed claim exception, claims filed after the claims bar date "shall be disallowed and such disallowance shall be final." 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(5)(C)(i). In this instance, Schick never filed a proof of claim with the FDIC-R Resolute's Receivership estate.

#### **B. Letters and Published Notices to Plaintiff About the Receivership Claims Process and Administrative Claim Submission Deadline.**

When liquidating a failed financial institution's assets, the FDIC, acting as Receiver,

1 mails notice and description of the Administrative Claims Process and the Claims Bar Date  
 2 to any creditor shown on the failed institution's books. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(3)(C). The  
 3 FDIC, acting as Receiver, also publishes once in each of three successive months a notice  
 4 of the claims process and the Claims Bar Date deadline by which the claim must be  
 5 presented to the Receiver in one or more newspapers of wide circulation in the geographic  
 6 area where the failed institution's branches are located. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(3)(B).

### 7 **FDIC-R Resolute Published Notices To All Creditors**

8 In this case, a "Notice to Creditors and Depositors of Resolute Bank, Maumee,  
 9 Ohio" was published in *The Blade* by The Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, Ohio, on October 31,  
 10 2019, December 4, 2019 and January 2, 2020. The notice explained the Administrative  
 11 Claims Process, the procedure for submitting a claim to the FDIC-R Resolute, and  
 12 specified a Claims Bar Date of January 29, 2020 as the deadline to submit a claim. *See*  
 13 Grieser Decl. ¶ 6 and Ex. 1, Notice to Creditors and Depositors of Resolute Bank, Maumee,  
 14 Ohio.

### 15 **FDIC-R Resolute Sent Notice Directly to Schick**

16 In addition to the published notices, the FDIC-R Resolute mailed notice to Schick,  
 17 care of her attorney:

18 On November 1, 2019, the FDIC-R Resolute sent a Notice To Discovered Claimant  
 19 to Present Proof of Claim addressed to Schick in care of Anthony Paronich, Esq., her  
 20 attorney in this case. This second notice again advised Schick of the January 29, 2020  
 21 Claims Bar Date deadline for Schick to submit a Proof of Claim, explained the claims  
 22 process and the procedure for submitting a completed claim to the FDIC-R Resolute. *See*  
 23 Grieser Declaration ¶ 7 and Ex. 2.

24 These notices apprised Schick that if she failed to submit a claim to the FDIC-R  
 25 Resolute on or before the Claims Bar Date, in accordance with Section 1821(d)(5)(C)(i),  
 26 her claim would be disallowed, and the disallowance would be final.

27 **The Complaint Must Be Dismissed Because Schick Can No Longer Litigate/Lost Her**  
 28 **Right to Litigate Her Claims After She Failed To Exhaust The Mandatory**  
**Administrative Claims Process.**

1 A plaintiff always bears the burden of establishing subject matter jurisdiction.  
 2 *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375 (1994); *Stock W., Inc. v.*  
 3 *Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation*, 873 F.2d 1221, 1225 (9th Cir. 1989). The  
 4 court presumes a lack of subject matter jurisdiction until the plaintiff proves otherwise. *Id.*  
 5 Unless a plaintiff establishes that the court has subject matter jurisdiction, upon motion, the  
 6 court must dismiss the plaintiff's complaint. *Id.*

7 A motion challenging a court's subject matter jurisdiction can be either "facial" and  
 8 confined to the allegations of the complaint, or "factual" and requiring the court to look  
 9 beyond the underlying complaint. See *Savage v. Glendale Union High Sch., Dist. No. 205,*  
 10 *Maricopa County*, 343 F.3d 1036, 1040 n. 2 (9th Cir. 2003); *White v. Lee*, 227 F.3d 1214,  
 11 1242 (9th Cir. 2000). The moving party can rely on affidavits or any other evidence  
 12 presented to the court to challenge the substance of a complaint's jurisdictional allegations  
 13 despite their formal sufficiency. See *St. Clair v. City of Chico*, 880 F.2d 199, 201 (9th Cir.  
 14 1989); accord *Savage*, 343 F.3d at 1040 n. 2; *Ass'n of Am. Med. Colleges v. United States*,  
 15 217 F.3d 770, 778 (9th Cir. 2000).

16 Once the moving party presents evidence in support of dismissing the complaint, it  
 17 becomes necessary for the party opposing the motion to "present affidavits or any other  
 18 evidence necessary to satisfy its burden of establishing that the court, in fact, possesses  
 19 subject matter jurisdiction." *Association of American Medical Colleges*, 217 F.3d at 778;  
 20 *St. Clair*, 880 F.2d at 201; accord *Savage*, 343 F.3d at 1040 n. 2; see also *Kokkonen v.*  
 21 *Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). Accordingly, if the opposing  
 22 party fails to meet this burden, the action must be dismissed for lack of subject matter  
 23 jurisdiction. See *Kokkonen*, 511 U.S. at 377; *St. Clair*, 880 F.2d at 201.

24 FIRREA, establishes an Administrative Claims Process which all persons asserting  
 25 claims against a receiver or receivership estate or its predecessor failed bank must first  
 26 exhaust before they may commence or continue litigation on those claims. 12 U.S.C.  
 27 Section 1821(d)(3)-(13). *Benson v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, 673 F.3d 1207 (9th Cir.  
 28 2012); *McCarthy v. F.D.I.C.*, 348 F.3d 1075, 1081 (9th Cir. 2003).

1 Unless a plaintiff exhausts the Administrative Claims Process, no court has subject  
 2 matter jurisdiction over the plaintiff's claims. 12 U.S.C. §1821(d)(13)(D); *Henderson v.*  
 3 *Bank of New England*, 986 F.2d 319 (9th Cir. 1993); *Intercontinental Travel Mktg., Inc. v.*  
 4 *F.D.I.C.*, 45 F.3d 1278 (9th Cir. 1994); *McCarthy, supra*; *Benson, supra*; *MTB Enterprises,*  
 5 *Inc., supra*. The jurisdictional bar "extends to all claims and actions against, and actions  
 6 seeking a determination of rights with respect to, the assets of failed financial institutions  
 7 for which the FDIC serves as receiver "and to all claims arising both prior to and after the  
 8 appointment of the FDIC as receiver. *McCarthy, supra*. Moreover, the lack of subject  
 9 matter jurisdiction resulting from a claimant's failure to exhaust the Administrative Claims  
 10 Process cannot be waived and may be raised at any time. *Intercontinental Travel*  
 11 *Marketing, Inc., supra* at 1286; see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3).

12 As a result of Schick's failure to comply with the Administrative Claims Process,  
 13 this Court no longer has subject matter jurisdiction over Schick's Complaint against the  
 14 FDIC-R Resolute. 12 U.S.C. §1821(d)(13)(D); *Henderson, supra*; *Intercontinental Travel*  
 15 *Mktg. Inc., supra*; *McCarthy, supra*; *Benson, supra*; *MTB Enterprises, Inc., supra*.

16 The administrative exhaustion requirement applies to all types of claims, including  
 17 claims for non-monetary, equitable, or declaratory relief. *Henderson v. Bank of New*  
 18 *England*, 986 F.2d 319, 321 (9th Cir. 1993) ), *cert. denied*, 114 S. Ct. 559 (1993),  
 19 *rehearing denied*, 114 S. Ct. 905 (1994) (claims for monetary consideration and the right to  
 20 discover derogatory credit information all barred, as FIRREA "bars judicial review of any  
 21 non-exhausted claim, monetary or nonmonetary, which is 'susceptible of resolution through  
 22 the claims procedure'" (citation omitted)). *F.D.I.C. v. Scott*, 125 F.3d 254, 259–61 (5th Cir.  
 23 1997) (finding itself "powerless to waive a congressionally-imposed exhaustion  
 24 requirement," the court ordered dismissal of counterclaim for indemnification by former  
 25 bank officer for lack of subject matter jurisdiction).

26 The plaintiffs in *Freeman v. F.D.I.C.*, 56 F.3d 1394, 1401–02 (D.C. Cir. 1995),  
 27 asserted wrongful foreclosure and conversion claims. The Court held that borrowers'  
 28 actions for rescission of their underlying loan agreement with the failed financial institution



1 and compensatory damages for conversion, wrongful foreclosure, and breach of contract  
 2 were all barred by their failure to exhaust the administrative review process. See also, *Nat'l*  
 3 *Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. v. City Sav., F.S.B.*, 28 F.3d 376, 389 (3d Cir. 1994),  
 4 *as amended* (Aug. 29, 1994) [bar of § 1821(d)(13)(D) “includes actions by debtors as well  
 5 as creditors”]; *Lloyd v. F.D.I.C.*, 22 F.3d 335, 337 (1st Cir.1994) (suit by debtor seeking  
 6 equitable reformation or cancellation of mortgage agreement is a “determination of rights  
 7 with respect to [ ] the assets of a[ ] failed financial institution,” subject to the jurisdictional  
 8 bar].

9 Here, Schick is seeking compensatory relief in the form of monetary damages for an  
 10 alleged violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991. *Complaint* and prayer  
 11 ¶ 3. Both Schick’s claim and her damages fall squarely within the broad definition of  
 12 claims that must first be exhausted through the Administrative Claims Process before she  
 13 can litigate those claims before this Court.

14 **Failure to Exhaust FIRREA’s Administrative Claims Process Deprives the Court of**  
 15 **Jurisdiction to Hear and Decide Schick’s Claims against FDIC-R Resolute.**

16 FIRREA defines the Administrative Claims Process as a mandatory prerequisite to  
 17 any judicial adjudication of a claim against the receivership of a failed financial institution:

18 Limitation on judicial review. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no  
 19 court shall have jurisdiction over —

20 (i) any claim or action for payment from, or any action seeking a  
 21 determination of rights with respect to, the assets of any depository  
 22 institution for which the [FDIC] has been appointed receiver, including  
 assets which the [FDIC] may acquire from itself as such receiver; or

23 (ii) any claim relating to any act or omission of such institution or the  
 [FDIC] as receiver.

24 **12 U.S.C. 1821(d)(13)(D).**

25 “The Ninth Circuit has interpreted this provision to be a jurisdictional exhaustion  
 26 requirement. *E.G., Benson*, 673 F3d at 1211-12”. *Shaw v. Bank of Am. Corp.*, 946 F.3d  
 27 533 (9th Cir. 2019).

28 Courts who have considered the bar of Section 1821(d)(13)(D) have uniformly held



1 that a claimant must, prior to filing or maintaining a court case, exhaust FIRREA's  
2 administrative remedies:

3 [E]very court that has addressed the issue has interpreted § 1821(d)(13)(D)  
4 "as imposing a statutory exhaustion requirement rather than an absolute bar  
5 to jurisdiction." *Home Capital Collateral, Inc. v. F.D.I.C.*, 96 F.3d 760, 763  
6 (5th Cir. 1996); see also *Freeman v. F.D.I.C.*, 56 F.3d 1394, 1400 (D.C. Cir.  
7 1995) ("The effect of these provisions, read together, is to require anyone  
8 bringing a claim against or 'seeking a determination of rights with respect to'  
9 the assets of a failed bank held by the FDIC as receiver to first exhaust  
administrative remedies by filing an administrative claim under the FDIC's  
administrative claims process."); ... *Bueford v. Resolution Tr. Corp.*, 991 F.2d  
481, 484 (8th Cir. 1993) ("Every court that has considered the issue has  
found exhaustion of FIRREA's administrative remedies to be a jurisdictional  
prerequisite to suit in district court").

10 In *Maier v. Harris Tr. & Sav. Bank*, 75 F.3d 1182 (7th Cir. 1996), *as modified on*  
11 *clarification* (Feb. 28, 1996), the Seventh Circuit upheld the trial court's denial of  
12 plaintiffs' motion to amend their complaint to state a breach of contract claim against the  
13 Resolution Trust Corporation:

14 The administrative claims process provided by FIRREA requires that an  
15 individual who wishes to pursue a claim against a failed institution or its  
16 assets, including claims for breach of contract, present that claim to the  
17 receiver. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(3)-(5); *Capitol Leasing Co. v. FDIC*, 999 F.2d  
18 188, 192 (7th Cir. 1993) . . . Compliance with the FIRREA process is a strict  
jurisdictional prerequisite to a claim in federal district court against the  
receiver. *Id.* Given that plaintiffs took none of the required steps for  
administrative relief, the district court properly determined that it was  
without jurisdiction to hear plaintiffs' breach of contract claim.

19 75 F. 3d 1190-91 (emphasis added).

20 **II. THIS COURT MUST DISMISS THE COMPLAINT FOR SCHICK'S**  
21 **FAILURE TO EXHAUST FIRREA'S MANDATORY ADMINISTRATIVE**  
22 **CLAIMS PROCESS WHICH IS AN ABSOLUTE BAR TO HER**  
**CONTINUED PROSECUTION OF ALL CLAIMS OF ANY NATURE**  
**AGAINST THE FDIC-R RESOLUTE.**

23 The FDIC-R Resolute urges the Court to follow the uniform body of federal  
24 authority and 9th Circuit law interpreting the jurisdictional bar set forth at 12 U.S.C. §  
25 1821(d)(13)(D), all of which mandates compliance by Schick with FIRREA's  
26 Administrative Claims Process and proscribes the penalty of case dismissal for failure to do  
27 so.

28 As a result of Schick's failure to exhaust FIRREA's administrative remedies, Schick

1 has lost her legal right to pursue her claims before this Court and, in addition, this Court  
2 now lacks subject matter jurisdiction over all claims which were or which could have been  
3 asserted by Schick as against the FDIC-R Resolute.

4 Since Schick's claims against the FDIC-R Resolute are now statutorily barred, they  
5 must be dismissed with prejudice.

6 WHEREFORE, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver of Resolute  
7 Bank, respectfully requests the Court to enter an order:

- 8 a. dismissing, with prejudice, Plaintiff's Complaint; and  
9 b. granting such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

10 DATED this 29th day of April, 2020.

11 SACKS TIERNEY P.A.

12  
13 By: s/ Gregory P. Gillis  
14 Gregory P. Gillis  
15 Evan F. Hiller  
16 Attorneys for Defendant FDIC as Receiver  
17 for Resolute Bank  
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on April 29th 2020, I electronically transmitted the foregoing Motion to Dismiss Complaint for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction to the clerk's office using the CM/ECF system for filing and transmittal of a notice of electronic filing to the following CM/ECF registrants:

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